

APWH UNIT 6 REFERENCE SHEET



| OVERVIEW OF | Causes/Rationale | Where Imperialism Spreads |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Imperialism | <p>Imperialism: establishing overseas empires through military, political, economic, cultural influence, driven by the following causes</p> <p>-Nationalism: sense of identity and loyalty to a state leads to push to take over other territories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain: looks to take new lands after losing American colonies; takes land in Australia, South Asia (India and Indian subcontinent), Southeast Asia (Ceylon, Burma, Myanmar, Malay States, etc). • France: after defeated in battle by Prussia, expands overseas territory; has land in North Africa, lands in South Pacific, Western Africa, Indochina in Southeast Asia • Italy and Germany: both wanted colonies for economic, strategic advantages and prestige; do not begin acquiring empire until mid 1880s. • Spain: major role in first wave of imperialism in 16th and 17th centuries, loses power by 19th centuries so not dominant in second wave • Japan: show of nationalist strength going into Korea; this angers China so they fight (Sino-Japanese War) and Japanese victory gives it control of Korea and Taiwan until end of WWII <p>-Cultural Ideologies: at times justification was found in the belief that colonizers were helping the colonized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phrenologists: people who studied skull sizes and shapes and believed it proved that Europeans were biologically superior • Social Darwinism: adaptation of Charles Darwin's | <p>Imperialism in Africa</p> <p>-Remember: Europe and Africa had a relationship before imperialism due to trading posts and slave trade; they'll begin to expand beyond trading posts and establish colonies</p> <p>-The British in Africa: have control of several parts, usually incorporating diplomacy and warfare as well as economic influence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt: Britain seized control in 1882 from Ottoman Empire to stabilize unrest and keep control of the Suez Canal • West Africa: several colonies before the 19th century established here, where they spread education, English, Christianity (ex. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast) <p>-The French in Africa: established settler colony in Algeria, trading posts in Guinea, the Ivory Coast, and Niger to compete with British West African colonies</p> <p>-The Scramble for Africa: European nations continue competing for natural resources in Africa, leads to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berlin Conference 1884-1885: European powers meet in Germany and agree to divide Africa (no African representatives were invited) • Boer Wars: conflict between British and Afrikaners in South Africa from 1880-1881, 1899-1902. British army drove Afrikaners and Africans from their lands and into concentration camps where many died of starvation. Millions of Afrikaners and black African farmers displaced. Britain added the settler colonies into their empire. • King Leopold II: Belgium king. Oversaw invasion of Congo in central Africa and owned the colony personally to exploit it economically. Workers harvesting ivory and rubber were often beaten or killed if they did not meet quotas. In 1908 Belgium took over and conditions improved. <p>-Independent Countries: by 1900 the only African countries unclaimed by Europeans were Abyssinia (modern day Ethiopia) and Liberia</p> <p>Imperialism in South Asia</p> <p>-Remember: European powers competed for control of goods like spices, gems, and access to trade routes</p> |

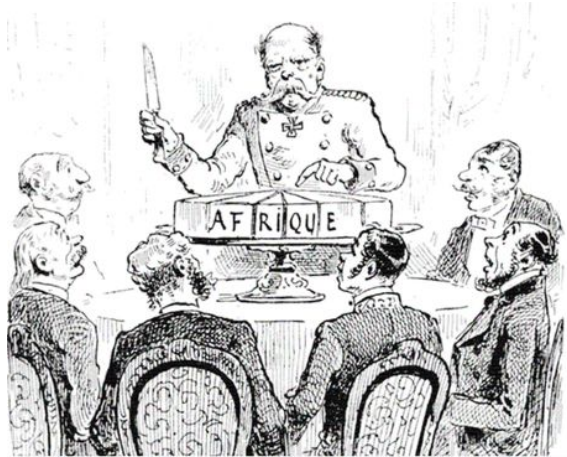
theory of evolution by natural selection, used the “survival of the fittest” theory to argue that countries in power were justified in taking over colonies because they were stronger than the colonies

- **Superiority Ideologies:** idea that taking over would “help” the colonized by introducing new languages, political structures, norms (ex. White Man’s Burden)

-Religion: missionaries also impacted colonization, setting up schools and providing medical care while encouraging people to give up traditional beliefs like ancestor veneration. Leads to more colonization.

-Economics: treaties signed with leaders in India, East Africa, and East Indies give Europeans right to establish trading posts and forts there; major contributors are chartered companies

- Ex. East India Company and Dutch East India Company



within/connecting to South Asia

-Seven Years’ War: led Britain to drive the French out of India and install East India Company, which begins to give Britain influence there. What starts out as a small force protecting employees expanded to an army including recruited Indian soldiers, called sepoys, and more British power.

Imperialism in East Asia

-China: faces a different type of imperialism as it keeps its own government throughout European influence.

- **Spheres of Influence:** areas of exclusive trading rights and access to resources carved out for various European nations
- **Taiping Rebellion:** made imperialism easier, was a failed uprising against the Qing Dynasty that weakened China
- **Boxer Rebellion:** anti-imperialist group that killed Chinese Christians and Western missionaries, was encouraged by empress; humiliating defeat for empress and Qing Dynasty

-Japan: as they begin to industrialize during Meiji Restoration, look to gain natural resources and land outside the island nation.

- Sets up a Colonization Society with plans to establish colonies in Mexico and Latin America.
- Ends up creating an Empire that included many parts of East Asia (China, Korea, Southeast Asia, Pacific Islands), lasted from 1890s to WWII.

Imperialism in Southeast Asia: Portugal and Spain had control of trade until 1600, when English and Dutch took over

- **Dutch:** began with Dutch East India Company, took over spice trade and took control of Dutch East Indies, growing cash crops like tea, rubber, and sugar
- **French:** gained control of northern Vietnam after it defeated China in Sino-French War; continued to expand. By 1890s had Cambodia, Laos, all of modern day Vietnam. Grew cash crops like rubber.
 - Called French Indochina
- **British:** began by taking small island, then founded port of Singapore and expanded until it controlled all of Malay Peninsula, Burma, and northern Borneo. Made money off cash crops like pepper, tobacco, palm oil, and rubber.
- **Siam:** modern day Thailand, was able to remain independent of imperialism; set up diplomatic relations with British and French and modernized in a way similar to Japan.

Imperialism in Australia and New Zealand: after losing the American colonies, Britain decides to expand to Australia and locate a penal colony there., eventually taking all Australia and annexing New Zealand.

Imperialism in Latin America and the Pacific: the US believed it was its destiny to spread across the continental US (Manifest Destiny), and also expanded overseas

- Key Terms to Know: Trail of Tears (forced migration of Native Americans), Monroe Doctrine (stated Europeans should stay out of affairs of countries in Western Hemisphere AKA we’re taking this land so stay out!), Spanish American War (granted the US areas like Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines)

Russian Imperialism: all of Russia’s tsars have sought to expand, but starting with Catherine the Great Russia’s Empire spreads in all directions

- Parts of Poland, territory from Ottomans
- Under her grandson took Finland, Moldova, Georgia, etc.
- Also expanded in 1740s into Alaska (sold it to US in 1867)
- Competed with British for dominance in Afghanistan, called the Great Game



Effects/Responses to Imperialism

Examples (non-exhaustive) of Resistance in:

-The Balkans: rebellions increase against Ottoman rule, Serbia and Greece win independence

-The Americas: revolts against those settling in the Americas

- Cherokee Nation: in the US, tried to assimilate to white settler culture (even creating their own constitution) but were forced off land with **Indian Removal Act (1830)**
- Ghost Dance: in northwestern US about 1869, movement with rituals of dances and songs conducted to bring back the dead and drive out the whites; ended at **Wounded Knee Massacre**
- Tupac Amaru II: in southern Peru, descendant from last Inca ruler (Tupac Amaru) executed a colonial administrator, leading to revolts against Spain; ends when he and his family are executed

-South Asia: rebellions against the British

- Indian Rebellion of 1857/Sepoy Mutiny: sepoys were furious at what they saw as an attempt to convert them (mostly Hindu and Muslim) to Christianity through use of rifle cartridges greased with mixture of cow and pig fat; led violent uprising that spread. While Britain crushes the rebellion and kills thousands, it leads to beginning of Indian nationalism.
- Indian National Congress: British educated Indians established this as a forum to air grievances to the colonial government, evolves into forum calling for self-rule

-Southeast Asia: almost all of SE Asia under control of Spanish, Dutch, British, and French

- Vietnam: resists colonization in many ways: criticizing the French, hiding the Vietnamese emperor
- Philippines: as previously mentioned, Propaganda Wars led to rebellion against Spanish control, death of Jose Rizal (reform leader), and led to all out fighting in the Philippine Revolution. At this time, the Spanish-American War is also going on and ends with Treaty of Paris. Philippines expected independence from US, but the treaty gave control to Philippines to the US instead, leading to the Philippine-American War. Philippines remained US possession until 1946.

-Australia and New Zealand:

- Australia: major impact of imperialism was that thousands of Aboriginal people were killed defending their territory; they were not treated humanely as they were not considered British subjects
- New Zealand: as previously discussed, Maori Wars broke out against the British

-Africa: rebellion takes longer to break out than in India

- Xhosa Cattle Killing Movement: in South Africa, the Xhosa people fought against the British. They killed their cattle and destroyed their crops, thinking that spirits would react and kick the British out. Famine resulted instead, killing thousands, and the British remained.
- Anglo-Zulu War: at first in favor of the Zulus in the Zulu Kingdom of South Africa. Eventually defeated by the British and lands become part of South Africa (colony)



| OVERVIEW OF | Economic Development | Economic Imperialism |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>Global Economy</p> | <p><i>Some of these are repeats, but nevertheless, important! Remember, many of these will lead to improvements in manufacturing of certain items and wealth for industrialized nations. At the same time, there is a large cost to those producing items and to the environment (think of monocultures, overgrazing, soil erosion).</i></p> <p>Technological Developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railroads: lowers cost of transporting raw materials, opens up markets, used as evidence by Europe that they were helping to modernize colonies • Steamships: at first only limited distance, but began to transport people, mail, and goods. Newer engines meant longer travel, and new refrigeration equipment meant perishables like meat and dairy could go across oceans. • Telegraph: news traveled instantaneously, changing communication and linking more places. Usually built to follow railroad lines and also established as underwater cables crossing oceans. <p>Agricultural Products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Crops: replace subsistence farming in many areas. These are crops grown for commercial value, not for local use by those who grew them. Includes: tea, cotton, sugar, oil palms, rubber, coffee, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meat also is high in demand leading to production in ranches ○ Guano (poop!) is also in demand from bats and seabirds because it is an excellent fertilizer <p>Raw Materials: turns colonies into export economies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton: for textiles • Rubber: made from latex sap of trees/vines, used for tires, hoses, gaskets, shoe soles, etc. • Palm Oil: used to lubricate machines to keep them working, also for candle making • Ivory: from tusks of elephants, used for piano keys, billiard balls, knife handles, ornamental carvings • Minerals: silver in Mexico, copper in Chile and Congo (for telegraph cables, etc.), tin in Dutch East Indies, gold in Australia and Africa • Diamonds: over 90% of the world's diamond production was owned by De Beers (led by Cecil Rhodes). Rhodes was able to become prime minister of Cape Colony, but his policies set the stage for the apartheid in South Africa of the 20th century. | <p><i>Again, some overlap here, yet important. Economic imperialism is a situation where foreign business interests exert great power or influence beyond their borders. Here are some examples that you've already seen with imperialism in general:</i></p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East India Company in India (most important resource - textiles) • Dutch East India in Dutch East Indies, who used a Culture System which forced farmers to grow cash crops or work for no pay • Opium War/Treaty of Nanking sale of opium to China and the defeat of their rebellion against import of the product forced China to open up more ports to foreigners and give Hong Kong to Britain • Spheres of Influence term for trading privileges taken by Japan, France, Germany, Russia, the US, and Britain within China • Cash crops in Africa took over farming and herding for products like cotton, coffee, tea, palm oil, and cocoa (Gold Coast) • Mining industry in Chile for copper, run by Spain • Rubber industry in Brazil declined after companies brought it to Malaysia to grow it cheaper, hurting Brazilian economy • Banana Republics in Central America and Caribbean countries under the economic power of foreign based corporations, usually an unstable state with economy dependent on limited resource product like bananas or minerals • Cash crops in Hawaii sugar grown by US businesses |

| OVERVIEW OF | Causes of Migration | Effects of Migration |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| <p>Migration</p> | <p>Labor Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slavery: slave trade mostly abolished, although the institution continued. Slavery abolished last in Americas by US (1865), Cuba (1886), and Brazil (1888). Slavery continued in Africa into the 20th century. Leads to reliance on other forms of labor. | <p>Effects on Home Societies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic shifts: usually more males migrated than females, which sometimes led to changes in women's role <p>Effects On Receiving Societies</p> |

- **Indentured Servitude:** people who worked for a set number of years before becoming free. Many entered into this to pay for their transportation from a poor country to a wealthy one, others had to do so to pay off debts.
- **Asian Contract Laborers:** Chinese and Indian workers forced or tricked into servitude. Difficult and unjust work, seen as substitute for slavery.
- **British and French Penal Colonies:**
 - Britain: convicts forcibly shipped to Australia and performed hard labor like road and railway building. Were never allowed to return to Great Britain.
 - France: convicts forcibly sent to Africa, New Caledonia, French Guiana. French Guiana included Devil's Island which treated convicts harshly.

Challenges

- **Challenges in India:** poverty and indentured servitude were largest factors
- **Challenges in China:** poverty, famine, search for opportunities, instability (Taiping Rebellion, for example), indentured servitude largest factors
- **Challenges in Ireland:** political reasons, religious discrimination, the Great Famine (1845-1849)
- **Challenges in Italy:** poverty, political issues, organized crime

Migration to Settler Colonies: many European citizens lived in their empire's colonies. Many for the British Empire were sent to Canada, South Africa, Australia, etc. In the case of Britain, these were members of the **Colonial Service**, those who managed plantations, colonial enterprises, or were British officers, soldiers, or government officials.

Overall, when looking at immigration you can look at two factors:

- **Push Factors:** reasons to *leave* your own country (ex. Religious oppression)
- **Pull Factors:** reasons that bring you *to* a specific country (ex. Freedom of religion)
- Unless you are forced to migrate, in which you don't really get a choice

- **Ethnic enclaves:** clusters or neighborhoods of people from the same foreign country are created
 - Ex. **Chinese Enclaves** in Southeast Asia and the Americas
 - Ex. **Indian Enclaves** in British colonies
 - Africa
 - Southeast Asia
 - Caribbean Region
 - Ex. **Irish Enclaves** in North America
 - Ex. **Italian Enclaves** in Argentina (who welcomed immigrants and offered them the same rights enjoyed by citizens)
- **Diaspora:** the spread of one's culture, an impact of immigrants on the countries they settled (could be religious, could be cultural, could be linguistic, etc.)

Prejudice and Regulation of Immigration

- **Chinese Exclusion Act** -1882 act that banned further Chinese immigration in the US. Repealed in 1943.
- **Chinese Immigration Act** - 1855 act passed in Victoria, Australia to limit the number of Chinese who could come ashore from each ship (many got around the law by landing in South Australia)
- **Chinese Immigration Regulation and Restriction Act** - passed in New South Wales due to violence against Chinese miners; was an attempt to limit the number of Chinese immigrants but was repealed in 1867.
- **Influx of Chinese Restriction Act** -passed in New South Wales in 1881 after the above was repealed, attempted to restrict Chinese immigration by taxing them.
- **White Australia Policy** - policy of Australia to limit non-British immigration, remained in effect until mid 1970s.

Overall, migrants help to shape the history of the places they settle. They themselves face discrimination in many instances, whether through law or through resentment during this time period.

